

Permit No. DC0000051

Issuance Date: *November 15, 2000* Effective Date: *November 15, 2000*

Expiration Date: *November 15, 2005*

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
PERMIT NUMBER DC 0000051

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act  
(the "Act"), as amended, 33 U.S.C. §1252 et seq.,

Amerada Hess Corporation  
One Hess Plaza  
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

Amerada Hess Corporation  
Washington, D.C. Terminal  
1620 South Capitol Street, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003

to receiving waters named

Anacostia River

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements  
and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II and III herein.

The issuance date of this permit is *November 15, 2000*

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire 5  
years from the date of issuance, unless the permittee has  
submitted a complete and timely application for a new permit, and  
EPA, through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new  
permit before the expiration date of this permit.

Signed this *15<sup>th</sup>* Day of *November, 2000*



Jon M. Capacasa, Acting Director  
Water Protection Division  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region III

STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and may result in an enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; and/or denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing of such section, or any requirement imposed in an approved pretreatment program and any person who violates any Order issued by EPA under Section 301(a) of the Act, shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per day for each violation, and to an action for appropriate relief including a permanent or temporary injunction.

Any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of such violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of such violation or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, and who knows at the time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000, or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or by both.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

4. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
- b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- d. Information newly acquired by the Agency, including but not limited to the results of the studies, planning, or monitoring described and/or required by this permit;
- e. Facility modifications, additions, and/or expansions;
- f. Any anticipated change in the facility discharge, including any new significant industrial discharge or changes in the quantity or quality of existing industrial discharges that will result in new or increased discharges of pollutants; or
- g. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
- h. The effluent limitations are based on the District of Columbia's water quality standards in accordance with the Clean Water Act. In the event of a revision of the District of Columbia's water quality standards this permit may be modified by EPA to reflect this revision.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. When a permit is modified, only conditions subject to modification are reopened.

5. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding paragraph A-4, above, if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance

specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, the permittee shall comply with such standard or prohibition even if the permit has not yet been modified to comply with the requirement.

The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic standards within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

#### 6. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" Section B, Paragraph 3 and "Upsets" Section B, Paragraph 4, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

#### 7. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

#### 8. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

#### 9. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

#### 10. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the

remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

11. Transfer of Permit

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permit may be transferred to another person if:

a. The current permittee notifies the EPA, in writing of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

b. The notice includes a written agreement, between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

c. The EPA does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and require that a new application be submitted.

12. Construction Authorizations

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters.

13. Reopener Clause for Permits

This permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued, to incorporate any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Section 301, 304 or 307 of the Clean Water Act, based on water quality considerations, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:

a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

b. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit. The permit, as modified or reissued under this paragraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable.

c. When a Total Maximum Daily Loading or TMDL has been developed for the receiving stream which effects the effluent discharge or any other existing or potential pollutant originating from the activities associated with this facility.

This permit may be reopened, modified, or revoked and reissued as specified in 40 C.F.R. Parts 122.44(c), 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5

14. ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has indicated that the bald eagle, a Federally listed threatened species, occur at several locations near, or in, the District of Columbia. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has indicated that the endangered shortnose sturgeon occurs in the Potomac River drainage and may occur within the District of Columbia. The FWS and NMFS indicate that at the present time there is no evidence that the ongoing wastewater discharges covered by this permit are adversely affecting these Federally listed species. Wastewater discharges, construction, or any other activity that adversely affects a Federally listed endangered or threatened species are not authorized under the terms and conditions of this permit.

The monitoring required by this permit will allow further evaluation of potential effects on these threatened and endangered species once monitoring data has been collected and analyzed. EPA requires that the permittee submit to FWS and NMFS at the same time it submits to EPA the annual review report as described in Section C(5) of this permit of the monitoring data which will be used by FWS and NMFS to further assess effects on endangered or threatened species. If these data indicate it is appropriate, requirements of this NPDES permit may be modified to prevent adverse impacts on habitats of endangered and threatened species.

The above referenced annual review of monitoring data is required under this permit to be sent on an annual basis to:

The Fish and Wildlife Service  
Environmental Contaminants Branch  
Chesapeake Bay Office  
Admiral Cochrane Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
Attn: Ms. Beth McGee, Ph. D.

The National Marine Fisheries Service  
Protected Resource Division  
1 Blackburn Drive  
Gloucester, MA 01930  
Attn: Ms. Carrie McDaniel

SECTION B. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Duty to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall either, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production, or halt discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

(1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs c and d of this section.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section D, Paragraph 6 (24-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass.

(1) Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the permittee could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

© The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph c of this section.

(2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph d(1) of this section.

4. Upset Conditions

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such

technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Paragraph c of this section are met. The determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset, as required in Section D, Paragraph 6; and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section A, Paragraph 3.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

#### 5. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent all pollutants from such materials from entering navigable waters.

### SECTION C. MONITORING AND RECORDS

#### 1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the Director.

#### 2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume

of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device.

### 3. Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

### 4. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or be imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

### 5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results shall be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) from (EPA No. 3320-1). Monitoring results shall be reported monthly and summarized annually in an annual review report. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 28th day of the following month. Reports shall be signed and submitted to the following addresses:

U.S. EPA Region III(3WP31)  
Water Protection Division  
NPDES DMRs  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

District of Columbia Government  
Department of Health  
Environmental Health Administration  
5th Floor  
51 N Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

### 6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the result of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Such frequency shall also be indicated.

### 7. Retention of records

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all

original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

8. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurement;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

9. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises at reasonable times where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that shall be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), processes, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

10. Definitions

- a. The "daily discharge" means the discharge of a

pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

- b. The "average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
- c. The "average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.
- d. "The Maximum daily discharge" limitations means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
- e. Composite Sample - A combination of individual samples obtained at regular intervals over a time period. Either the volume of each individual sample is proportional to discharge flow rates or the sampling interval (for constant volume samples) is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite.
- f. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- g. "i-s" (immersion stabilization) - a calibrated device is immersed in the effluent stream until the reading is stabilized.
- h. The "monthly average" temperature means the arithmetic mean of temperature measurements made on an hourly basis, or the mean value plot of the record of a continuous automated temperature recording instrument, either during a calendar month, or during the operating month if flows are of shorter duration.
- i. The "daily maximum" temperature means the highest arithmetic mean of the temperature observed for any two (2) consecutive hours during a 24-hour day, or during the operating day if flows are of shorter duration.
- j. "At outfall xxx" - A sample location before the

effluent joins or is diluted by another waste stream, body of water, or substance or as otherwise specified.

k. Estimate - to be based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to pump capabilities, water meters and batch discharge volumes.

l. ''EPA'' or ''Director'' means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

#### SECTION D. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

##### 1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.

##### 2. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

##### 3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director as specified in Section A, Paragraph 11. The director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

##### 4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Section C, Paragraph 5 (monitoring).

##### 5. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance may include any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next schedule requirement.

##### 6. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

- a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
- b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
- c. Violation of a minimum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in Part III of the permit.

The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and the noncompliance does not endanger health or the environment.

#### 7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Section D, Paragraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph 6.

#### 8. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following  
"notification levels":

- (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
- (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for

2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter  
(1 mg/l) for antimony;

(3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application;

(4) The level established in Part III of the permit by the Director.

b. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. The Director may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. In the event that a timely and complete reapplication has been submitted and the Director is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit, the terms and conditions of this permit are automatically continued and remain fully effective and enforceable.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified as required by 40 CFR 122.22.

12. Availability of Reports

Unless a business confidentiality claim is asserted pursuant to 40 CFR Part 2, all reports submitted in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the state water pollution control agency and the EPA

Regional Administrator. If a business confidentiality claim is asserted, the report will be disclosed only in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

### 13. Penalties - Criminal

The Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Section 1319(c), subjects persons violating a permit condition, providing false information in documents required to be maintained by the statute and its regulations, or tampering with monitoring equipment to criminal prosecution. Knowing violations are punishable by a prison term of up to three years, a fine between \$5,000 and \$50,000 per day of violation, or both. Knowing violations which place a person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury may be punished by a prison term of up to 15 years, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both. In the case of an organization, the maximum fine for this crime is \$1,000,000. Negligent violations are punishable by a prison term up to one year, a fine between \$2,500 and \$25,000 per day of violation or both. Falsifying documents required to be maintained by the Clean Water Act or tampering with monitoring equipment is punishable by a prison term of up to two years, a fine of \$10,000 or both. False statements concerning matters with the jurisdiction of a federal agency are also punishable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1000 by a prison term of up to five years, a fine of up to \$10,000 or both.

### 14. Correction of Reports

If the permittee becomes aware that it submitted incorrect information in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit the correct information.

### SPECIAL CONDITIONS

#### 1. Monitoring for Petroleum Based Byproducts

When discharging, the permittee shall monitor one time per quarter or one time per discharge, whichever is less frequent, at outfall number 001 to the Anacostia River for those associated byproduct pollutants that are produced from this type of facility other than the oil and grease component identified in Section A(Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements) of the Permit. The additional parameters to be monitored under this Special Condition are identified in the permittee's application dated June 18, 1999, attached hereto as Attachment A.

All such monitoring results shall be reported as an attachment to the next scheduled DMR to be submitted in accordance with Section C(5) of this Permit and to the NPDES Program Officer immediately. The permit may be modified in accordance with Section A(13) of the General Conditions if such monitoring results demonstrate a need for more stringent discharge limits.

#### 2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The facility is currently maintained as an inactive bulk petroleum storage and distribution terminal. The permittee and their contractor each visit the site once a month to perform general maintenance and to provide security at the site. When the facility status changes, the holder of the permit shall submit to the NPDES Program Officer, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan(SWPPP).

The Plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices known as Best Management Practices(BMPs) which are to be used to reduce the identified pollutants in storm water and associated discharges from the operations at this facility to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit. BMPs include, but are not limited to schedules or activities; prohibitions of practices; maintenance procedures; treatment requirements; operating procedures; practices to control site runoff; spillage or leaks; sludge or waste disposal; or drainage from raw material storage. The following are not all inclusive but represent the areas of major concern which are to be addressed in the final Plan: (a)organization and structure of the pollution prevention team with associated activities and responsibilities for controlling, reducing, and/or eliminating described expected and potential pollutants at the facility and to the receiving stream; (b)prevention, inspection, and response procedures for addressing and dealing with pollutant sources such as, control and management programs, preventive maintenance techniques, inspections, and employee training and record

keeping/reporting procedures; and (c) compatability and consistency with other federal and state environmental programs which are involved with the various activities and operations at the facility.

The Plan shall be signed by the permittee's responsible official, maintained on-site at the facility, and available upon request to the Director or the authorized NPDES representative. The Plan to be submitted to EPA shall be a copy of the document which is maintained on-site at the facility. The Plan shall be reviewed and commented on by EPA within sixty(60) days of receipt of the document from the permittee. If changes and/or additions are necessary to the Plan, the permittee shall make the required alterations to the document and provide a written certification within sixty(60) days to the Director that the revisions have been made. The Plan to be maintained on-site at the facility shall be subject to an annual review by the permittee and updated to reflect to the most current procedural and technological changes affecting the facilities operations.

### 3. Terminal Reactivation Discharges

The events involving discharges associated with hydrostatic testing of the storage tanks and wash water from the cleaning of the trucks and the fill rack shall be conducted separately from other to avoid overloading of the oil/water separator. Sampling and monitoring of the effluents shall be done individually as the event occurs in accordance with Special Condition No.

1(Monitoring for Petroleum Based Byproducts) and Section A (Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements) of the Permit.

#### A. Hydrostatic Tank Testing Discharge

A one(1) month written notice shall be submitted to the NPDES Program Officer when testing is planned, followed by a one(1) week advanced telephone notice prior to the actual discharge occurring. The discharge of the hydrostatic test water shall not be conducted during foreseen precipitation events, so as not to dilute the discharge with outside sources.

#### B. Effluent Discharge from Truck Washing and Fill Rack

Wash water for use associated with this event shall be plain water only, free of solvents, degreasers, detergents, MBASs, or similar reagents. Any spillage of petroleum products or byproducts at the fill rack due to loading or other errors shall be cleaned up as needed using standard oil absorbent materials and not flushed down the drain to the oil/water separator or routed through Outfall No.001.The use of a phosphate free nonemulsifying biodegradable detergent (approved for use with

oil/separator treatment systems) is permitted for washing of the terminal's loading rack provided: (1) the discharge is not commingled with other facility discharges and (2) documentation has been previously supplied to EPA and the District of Columbia Department of Health that the product will not introduce new sources of pollution (as defined in the District's Water Quality Standards) into the receiving stream.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning issuance date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to utilize oil/water separator technology or its updated technology equivalent to treat stormwater runoff, hydrostatic test water, and wash water prior to discharge from Outfall Number 001 to meet the effluent limitations described below.

Upon permit issuance or initiation of any activities at the terminal which involve a discharge, the permittee will immediately commence monitoring of the effluent at the point of discharge from Outfall Number 001 to the Anacostia River for compliance with effluent limitations described below.

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>				<u>Monitoring Requirement</u>	
	(Kg/day)	lb/day	Other units (mg/l)		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
	<u>Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Daily Max.</u>	<u>Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Daily Max.</u>		
Flow (mgd)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/month*	Estimated
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	1/month*	Grab

The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units and shall be monitored once per week by grab sample.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

\* When discharging

## ATTACHMENT A

As specified in Special Condition 1 of the Special Conditions Section of this Permit, the permittee has indicated that the potential exists for the following pollutant parameters to be present in the effluent. The following pollutant concentrations shall be monitored and their maximum daily values recorded and submitted in accordance with the terms of the special condition.

- Biochemical Oxygen Demand(BOD)
- Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD)
- Total Organic Carbon(TOC)
- Total Suspended Solids(TSS)
- Ammonia(as N)
- Temperature (Summer and Winter)
- Benzene
- Ethylbenzene
- Toluene
- Naphthalene
- Xylenes(OM&P)
- MTBE

Re: Fact Sheet  
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
NPDES Permit

NPDES PERMIT NUMBER: DC0000051(Renewal)

FACILITY NAME:

Amerada Hess Corporation  
One Hess Plaza  
Woodbridge, New Jersey 07095

FACILITY LOCATION:

An inactive bulk petroleum storage and distribution facility.  
1620 South Capitol Street, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003

RECEIVING STREAM:

Mainstem of the Anacostia River via Outfall 001

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

The permittee maintains an inactive bulk petroleum storage and distribution terminal located adjacent to the mainstem of the Anacostia River near the Douglas Bridge in the southeast part of Washington. The facility has not discharged stormwater or other pollutants to the Anacostia River since December, 1993 and there are no plans to resume discharging within the immediate future. If the facility is dismantled or put back into operation, a discharge to the Anacostia River may be generated. The permittee has, therefore, submitted an application for renewal of their existing NPDES permit to cover both scenarios.

DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION:

The former effluent which discharged directly to the mainstem of the Anacostia River consisted of the collected stormwater runoff from an extensive underground drainage system under the site. The runoff was routed through an oil/water separator unit which provided the treatment before being directed into a valve controlled outfall pipe for discharge to the Anacostia River. The application for permit renewal requests that the NPDES permit be written to encompass a discharge which will at different times consist of stormwater runoff, hydrostatic test water, and truck cleaning wash water via the same treatment and outfall(designated as 001) to the mainstem of the Anacostia River. The anticipated average flow for the stormwater runoff is .016 million gallons per day(mgd), for the hydrostatic test water is .04 million gallons per day(mgd), and for the wash water is 500 gallons per day(gpd).

Previous effluent characteristics from the discharge in 1993 exhibited maximum daily concentrations for biochemical oxygen demand(BOD) of 7mg/l, for chemical oxygen demand(COD) of 22mg/l, for total organic carbon(TOC) of 6.2mg/l, for total suspended solids(TSS) of <5mg/l, and for ammonia nitrogen of .4mg/l based on a .04mgd flow( long term average value of .016mgd), a temperature range of 9.5-22.2 degrees centigrade, and a ph between 6.3-9.3. Other pollutants consisted of oil and grease at a maximum daily concentration of 5.1mg/l, benzene at <4ug/l, ethylbenzene at <7ug/l, toluene at 1.1ug/l, naphthalene at <2ug/l methyl tertiary butyl ether at <10ug/l, xylene(OM&P) at <10ug/l, and xylenes at <10ug/l. Analysis of the pollutants was performed under contract to the permittee utilizing prescribed approved EPA test methods identified under 40 CFR Part 136 of the NPDES Permit Regulations.

The above parameters and associated effluent concentrations in the discharge are typical of those expected to be found in the stormwater runoff from a facility of this type utilizing an oil/water system for treatment prior to discharge. Since the permittee operates many of these facilities, personnel have been trained in the proper use of obtaining and handling of samples for testing under the permit and instructed in the proper operation and maintenance of the treatment system.

#### PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS:

The mainstem of the Anacostia River, the receiving stream for the discharge from outfall 001, has been classified by the District of Columbia with the following designated uses: Primary contact recreation; secondary contact recreation and aesthetic enjoyment; protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife; protection of human health related to consumption of fish and shellfish; and navigation ( Reference: District of Columbia Register; Department of Health; Water Quality Standards; Notice of Final Rulemaking; January 21,2000).

Effluent limitations under the previously expired NPDES Permit(DC0000051-January 6,1995) included parameters for ph( 6.0-8.5) and oil and grease(30.0mg/l or less) requiring flow to be estimated when discharging and grab samples to be taken.. At that time, the data used was generated from standards for ph and for oil and grease that was developed from an assessment of related petroleum terminals within Region III.

Recommended effluent limitations for the proposed permit being renewed will set limits for those pollutants of concern(ph and oil and grease) based on a consideration of the January 21,2000 District of Columbia water quality standards and suggested effluent limitation guidelines recommended by EPA in Washington with a requirement for flow to be measured when discharging . EPA effluent limitation guidelines do not specifically identify this type of facility. Suggested limitations given for contaminated stormwater from petroleum refineries in 40 CFR 419.12(e) identify thresholds for oil and grease at 15mg/l and for TOC at 110mg/l, below which those guidelines do not recommend limitations. The decision, therefore, has been made to utilize the suggested daily maximum of 15mg/l for oil and grease based on 40 CFR 419.12(e), and a range of 6.0-8.5 for ph based on the criteria in the water quality standards to protect the designated uses of the receiving stream as described above. Oil water separation should be adequate technology to treat the types of operations(stormwater runoff and wash water) prior to

discharge. The hydrostatic test water will be discharged from the tanks which are fully cleaned and empty currently to check their structural integrity only when the facility is brought back into full operation prior to being routed through the oil water separator. The permittee will be responsible for ensuring proper operation and maintenance of the treatment system and other facility components in accordance with prescribed EPA accepted methods for the industry to ensure that the discharge when it occurs will meet the permitted effluent limits and comply with applicable water quality standards.

For more information, contact Mr. Garrison D. Miller, mail code 3WP13, Office of Watersheds, EPA Region III, Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029